

of a new administration. Thousands are coming here from every capital in Europe and hundreds of Americans

of a new administration. Thousands are coming here from every capital in Europe, and hundreds of Americans from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., actually written on here to secure lodgings. Such of the pitiful toddlers as may come will have the healthy exercise of walking the streets all night, as every room even layloft is already taken. The church in which coronation takes place (that of the Assumption) is large enough to contain one-twentieth part of the dignitaries of the empire. I have been offered a place, would not cross the street, if I remained here, to see the coronations and other harlequin performances I never took place.

Miscellaneous European Items.

The public exhibition of the car used on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington costs English money £30 a year. It is exhibited at Chelsea Hospital, and the Duke's family receive the salary, &c., of the persons who have the care of it.

The Emperor Napoleon is about to receive a present of a certain interest for him—namely, the catechism which he studied in his infancy when he resided with his mother at the chateau of Aulnay. The book is written in French, and the Emperor died some time ago at the castle of Ermeningen, and he preserved it as a precious relic. It is his family who intend to offer it to his Majesty. May indicate the quantity which the prince had to learn.

The Duke of Normandy, *soi-disant* son of Louis K long since believed to have died in London, is at this moment a prisoner in the hands of the police at Rotterdam. His real name is alleged to be Nauendorf, a watchmaker by trade, from Crossen on the Oder, and a Prussian subject.

According to a statistic of the Austrian army, compiled by the official list, the number of officers holding commissions amounts to 15,251. Of these, not including Emperor, 22 are archdukes, 5 dukes, 60 princes, counts, 868 barons, 570 so-called "ritter," hereditary knights, and 2,100 "Herrn von," a sort of nobility distinguished by a name, but not by a title, according to the law of 1848. The number of officers belonging to the ranks, or entitled citizens, which preponderate in the special departments, such as artillery and engineers.

The American ship Emerald left the burden of 10 tons, and the Red Jacket, a vessel of the burden of 10 tons, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th inst., under the command of A. M., on the 24th of July last. The Emerald was found from Liverpool for New York with a cargo of goods, and the Red Jacket, under the orders of the British Consul, was found from Melbourne for Liverpool with passengers and a small cargo. Cross actions were entered in Admiralty Court, by the respective parties. The Judge inquired of the counsel for the British party whether they would waive their claim against the Emerald, and if so, he ordered the Red Jacket to pay the costs. The Elder Brethren imputed the fault solely to the Red Jacket. The Court pronounced accordingly.

Major Porter, R. E., in his work "Life in the Trenches," has written some interesting notices regarding the money to the superiority of Colt's revolver—It may be amiss here to mention that my subsequent experience has confirmed the opinion that Colt's pistols were, on the whole, superior to those of any other makers.

The establishment of steam communication between London and Australia will soon take place. Three steamship companies are desirous of taking the contract. Passengers for London will then be able to land in Ireland after a short voyage from Australia.

The Chinese steamer, "Captain Pratt," belonging to the Emperor of the French, arrived at Port Royal lately, and had been sent by the Admiral on the station, by direction of the Emperor, to obtain information respecting the force and disposition of the Chinese fleet, and to ascertain if it being in contemplation to raise a similar force for the French West India Islands, and thereby prevent the sacrifice of life to which European regiments serving in the East would be exposed.

The Madrid *Gazette* says the Queen has expressed a desire that the marriage of Dona Amelia and Prince Adolphus of Bavaria shall be celebrated with the greatest possible solemnity. The *Norredas* says that it is not true that Queen is to proceed to the provinces recently visited by the cholera.

An extraordinary affair lately occurred at Santa de la Palma, in the Canary Isles. Don Jose Abreu, alcalde of that place, summoned the Marquis de Guadalupe, his nephew, and his eldest son, Don Manuel, to present themselves at his office, and when they did so, clothing the doctor in armor, he required them to sign a deed, transferring to him the whole estate of the Marquis, valued at £3,000, which they possessed at San Antonio. The request indignantly refused, when M. Abreu, drawing a dagger from a drawer, declared that he would wound them both if they did not sign. After a little hesitation they complied, and were then allowed to leave.

were engaged in it, and remaining in a state of voluntary poverty, and the sum of the salaries of the professors alone amounted to more than £500,000; but to this must be added the loss of masters' profits and the disbursements of the students, which all depend on the sale and iron mining trades. The men have returned to work in a very gloomy mood, and under a burning sky of sequence.

The original document has been printed by order of the British House of Lords, showing the expenditure £213,171 1s. 2d. for the purchase of hereditary pensions. The present Duke of Grafton had enjoyed a pension of £1,000 a year (which was a great deal more than the excise). The pension was granted by letters patent to Charles the Second. The pension has lately been reduced to £500 a year, and the Duke of Devonshire a pension of £1,000, reduced to £720, granted to the Duke of Schomberg on the Post Office, and recently reduced to £300. Sir John Esq. has received £1,000 a year, £350 a year, and £1,000 a year.

The Emperor of the Viceroy of Egypt has just decreed the re-establishment of the school of medicine and other necessary sciences at Cairo.

The buying of the harbor of Alexandria is now a fact, and the British fleet will be able to leave without the assistance of pilots. Charts with explanatory notes are about to be lithographed and published by order of the Admiralty.

The University for the students of the Scandinavian universities to pay each other every two or three years international visits *in corpore*. Such an international visit takes place this year from Denmark and Norway to Sweden, and vice versa.

The number of Danish students who take part in this tertization is 228 and 253 from the Norwegian universities.

A Madrid journal, called the *Discussion*, publishes a letter from Barbès, the French refugee, to the Duke de la Torre, complaining of his expulsion from Denmark, and saying that he is the only one of the refugees of the Spanish people, whom I do not render respect for the injustice done me; but I carry with me a powerful and invincible indignation.

The London *Chronicle* of June 11, says.—The students of the Ebro cannot long be permitted to com-

[illegible]

Justice to the Army—Misérable Remuneration of United States Officers—An Appeal to the Liberality of Uncle Sam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The inadequacy of the pay of army officers to support has often and strongly been urged upon congress, but as yet with no beneficial result.

It is believed that a bill will be brought before congress this session, providing for increased pay to officers. That the passage of such a bill is eminently necessary that officers may receive a decent support and fair

The ill success of the previous efforts of advocates of an increase of pay may be attributed in a great measure to the vague and incorrect ideas current among civil-unacquainted with the details of army affairs respecting the pay and emoluments of officers of the army.

Nearly every officer has at some period of his career received something like the following for an answer when he has asked the question, "What is the pay of you and your fellows?" "You are paid, you know, but you are fed, clothed and equipped at the expense of the government, and your pay serves but for your luxuries."

Of course every one conversant with the subject knows that officers are neither fed, clothed nor equipped at

public expense; that instead of receiving ample provision for their support, a sum barely sufficient for the necessities of life is granted them, and in some cases not even this. It is not that they are allowed instances of poor huemanity on the frontiers being obliged to transact their entire monthly pay to liquidate his moss bill;—the course the residue in this case—nothing—goes to the purchase of clothing, equipments, &c.

The soldier is better paid than his officer, for he is clothed and equipped, and receives in addition a compensation for his services.

It is difficult to understand why some of our most distinguished officers have left, and are leaving the army, to obtain so much celebrity and far better compensation, with less hardship and privation, out of army than in it.

Officers actually receiving orders of responsible assignment, and who are not in receipt of a pension, receive the pay of the grade to which they are promoted. They receive in the Army, some, however, have formed so many attachments that link them to the grade to which they cannot leave it, in the Navy, in spite of the fact that they are in receipt of a pension, in the Air Force, they may acquire a competency to support and educate their families.

Officers of the lower grades in the Army do not receive a pay allowance by government to messenger. A good laborer, under the supervision of an officer, performs the duties of Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary, has paid his clerk far more than he is paid.

In order that an officer may devote his time to his personal duties, and not be obliged to perform duties becoming his position, he is allowed by law the right to have a servant, and that he may have the clothing and maintenance of a servant, on his (the officer's) pay. He that he actually keeps such a servant. Therefore, the pay of an officer is not to be considered as part of the officer's pay. Should he not

Deducing that the pay of a second lieutenant of artillery or infantry is \$49 per month, or \$580 per annum, the pay of a first lieutenant, of five years service or more, is the same, namely, \$56 per month, or \$720 per annum, and that a captain, of more than 10 years service, is but \$82 per month, or \$984 per annum. In view of the increased rates of living, the social position the officer must sustain, and the comparative pay of other professions, it is not surprising that the majority of men are so poorly paid as officers of the army. Substantive pay is not the only consideration. The soldier to service that may entail upon them a ruined constitution and an early grave: often out of reach of every other consideration, and he is not alone. The soldier of a foreign army offers a parallel; it is just, is it proper they should be compelled to eke out a miserable livelihood when all other public servants are in comparison better paid?

There are various methods suggested—one by the secretary of War, one by the General in Chief, and of

A Singular Case of Breach of Promise
 (From the Toronto Colonist, June 26.)

A rather singular case of breach of promise of marriage was tried before Judge Smith, in Montreal, on Thursday last. The plaintiff, a young lady, is the daughter of the defendant Mr. Francis Ewing. Both parties lived in the parish of Henryville, Lower Canada. The defendant is a young man of wealth and respectability, and the plaintiff is a farmer's daughter, and is also respectable. They commenced their courtship in November, 1854, and were engaged to be married on the 1st of January, 1855, was fixed upon as the wedding day. Great preparations were made for the important day by the young lady and her family. A sumptuous dinner was prepared, and the guests were invited. The license was purchased, the hymen was engaged, and in short every arrangement was made for the wedding. On the day of the ceremony, however, the defendant failed to appear, and the plaintiff was left to the disappointment of her friends and family.

Flug and friends proceeded to the church, where ceremony was to be performed, but Mr. Ewing had been informed by the police that the ceremony would not come out. Messengers were then despatched in a car of him, and in due time they returned with intelligence that he was no where to be found—in fact, that he had fled to the unknown. The church was assigned for this strange proceeding. The girl's character was unimpeachable, and no conjecture could be made as to the nature of the unknown flight, or the intentions. Of course, the young lady was deeply affected by such ungenerous conduct. But nothing was heard of her again until she was called to the witness stand, where she stated that she had gone to the United States. This substance of the case for the plaintiff, as stated by counsel. The defence was a singular one. The defence was that the defendant had never been married, and that she had never broken her promise; that she loved the young lady, and that she had never changed her mind; that she had never engaged to marry the young lady, and that she had never engaged to marry the young lady. She avoided allusion as to the vagary which seized him on the night of the flight, and she stated that she had never engaged to marry the young lady.

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lives and incomes. It strikes us that the most attractive rural investment just now is the La Crosse and Milwaukee. This is the youngest, newest, and, present indications, likely to be the most profitable on the capital markets of all the Western States. There is no stock in this market, and it may not be put on. It is largely held in Hartford and Providence, and sales have been made in Hartford at a profit of 20 per cent. The Milwaukee and Mississippi have done a profitable business this far this year. It will pay five per cent in cash for the first six months, and reserve a surplus of nearly as much more. The Galena and Chicago without doubt, but active employment for its immovable equipment. The two roads of this company drain the most agricultural country in the world; and their geographical position is more favorable for connections with roads beyond the Mississippi river than any others to be mentioned.

The sagging stock market has been reported during the first six months of the present year. Its gross and net earnings will be considerably less than last year, but sufficient to ensure good dividends. Four per cent in cash will be the payment on the 1st of July. This stock ought to command a market price equal to New York Central, in anticipation of July dividend. A small lot of Wisconsin Lake shore road stock sold today at 73½ per cent cash. Michigan South with the five per cent dividend just declared, sells at 68 per cent; and Michigan Central 90½, dividend of 7 per cent off. A moderate speculative movement in one of these stocks would soon make up for the discount on the dividend.

At the first board to day Missouri & Illinois & Chicago new York Central Railroad \$74, St. Louis & North branch \$4, Erie & Western Lake Shore & Michigan Southern \$4, Burlington declined ½ per cent; Panama, at the second board Erie advanced ½ per cent; Cleveland and Toledo, ½. After the board Erie sold at 61 per cent. Illinois Central bonds sold as high as 90 cent, each.

The interest coupons of the Sacramento City bonds,

movement. With an increase in discounts, we had a large decrease in the specie reserve. The deposits increased largely. The banks took no count of the foreign receipts of gold last week. It did not come in time to affect the aggregate. This week we shall have full balance of the foreign remittance, on the average, and the next returns will without doubt be more than eighteen millions of specie.

The annexed statement exhibits a comparison of leading departments of the banks of this city for several weeks:—

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.			
Loans.	Specie.	Currency.	Deposits.
1890			
1891			
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July 14	66	997,802,490	15,481,093	7,743,369	85,645
July 15	66	98,415,432	15,581,785	7,118,726	83,645
July 21	66	99,999,799	15,581,785	7,118,726	83,645
July 28	66	99,993,799	15,520,976	4,409,498	81,327
Aug. 4	66	100,118,690	15,298,586	7,042,963	83,627
Aug. 13	66	100,774,306	15,298,690	7,714,401	83,147
Aug. 20	66	100,774,306	15,298,690	7,714,401	83,147
Aug. 26	66	100,604,604	13,326,378	7,682,096	81,147
Sept. 1	66	100,436,970	12,852,832	7,320,178	81,147
Sept. 8	66	100,273,730	12,850,626	7,861,143	80,645
Sept. 15	66	99,397,008	12,850,626	7,861,143	80,645
Sept. 22	66	99,397,008	12,850,626	7,861,143	80,645
Sept. 29	66	97,888,228	9,919,124	7,716,972	70,811
Oct. 6	66	95,610,021	11,110,687	7,588,217	77,681
Oct. 13	66	95,610,021	11,138,875	7,848,214	77,681

Oct. 27	'56	\$4,216,372	11,103,551	8,528,489	77.78
Nov. 3	'56	\$3,960,079	11,168,299	8,017,508	77.97
Nov. 10	'56	\$2,454,290	10,855,526	8,088,098	75.76
Nov. 17	'56	\$2,029,920	10,920,917	7,841,619	75.28
Nov. 24	'56	\$2,513,311	10,920,917	7,841,619	75.28
Dec. 1	'56	\$2,513,311	10,920,917	7,841,619	75.28
Dec. 8	'56	\$3,189,806	11,844,626	7,861,741	78.04
Dec. 15	'56	\$3,800,038	11,844,626	7,861,741	78.04
Dec. 22	'56	\$4,386,487	12,098,379	7,778,983	77.24
Dec. 29	'56	\$5,114,060	10,788,099	7,778,983	77.24
Jan. 5	'57	\$5,114,060	10,788,099	7,778,983	77.24
Jan. 12	'56	\$6,145,408	11,777,711	7,612,507	77.93
Jan. 19	'56	\$6,382,968	13,385,260	7,482,708	78.61
Jan. 26	'56	\$6,887,221	12,733,059	7,406,986	77.93
Feb. 2	'56	\$7,970,611	13,640,437	7,622,921	82.89
Feb. 9	'56	\$7,970,611	13,640,437	7,622,921	82.89
Feb. 16	'56	\$9,401,319	16,833,739	7,993,441	83.86

Feb. 23	'66	100,746.43	15,836.874	7,064.688	87.58
March 1	'66	102,632.22	16,460.688	7,714.392	88.58
Mch 8	'66	103,090.68	16,170.946	7,888.178	88.74
Mch 15	'66	103,548.68	16,170.946	7,888.178	88.74
Mch 22	'66	104,553.578	14,369.556	7,012.561	89.35
Mch 29	'66	104,745.307	14,216.841	7,043.235	88.18
April 5	'66	104,962.118	13,381.464	8,247.499	91.00
April 12	'66	107,840.43	12,088.094	8,281.252	91.00
April 19	'66	106,765.683	12,088.132	8,221.518	90.87
April 26	'66	106,130.68	12,088.132	8,221.518	90.87
May 3	'66	105,326.962	12,850.227	8,175.163	90.87
May 10	'66	105,038.793	13,317.365	8,682.486	91.61
May 17	'66	103,002.320	12,790.541	8,488.192	88.72
May 24	'66	102,207.707	13,850.833	8,538.097	88.72
May 31	'66	102,122.707	13,850.833	8,538.097	88.72
June 7	'66	103,474.921	16,166.180	9,403.252	90.50
June 14	'66	104,168.881	14,741.688	8,360.732	91.60

Stock Exchange.			
\$10000 Miss State 67 1/2	88	400 sals Erie RR ...	b30
2000 Ohio Ste 8's 1875	104	do do do do do do	b30
2000 N Y Cen R 6's	88 1/2	100 do do do do do	b34
4000 Erie R 6's 1875	88 1/2	100 do do do do do	b34
10000 Ill R R 3d Mt 6's	67 1/2	200 do do do do do	b30
8000 do do do do do	68	200 do do do do do	b30
1600 Har RR 2d Mt	77 1/2	600 Mich So & N R	b30
500 Ill Cen RR Ba.	88 1/2	60 do do do do do	b35
4000 Erie R 6's	88 1/2	200 do do do do do	b30
10000 T & A 1st Mt	80	200 do do do do do	b30
77 sals Mer Bank	134	300 Michigan Cen RR	b30
35 Bank of Comm	110	500 N Y Cen RR	b30

16 Penn Coal Co	102	100	do	560
425 Cum Co	224	10	do	560
425 Cum Co	224	10	do	560
1210 Nn Tran Co	10	100	Reading RR	do
6 Erie RR	560	597	200	do
200	do	530	597	1108
50	do	53	597	do
100	do	53	597	do
460	do	53	597	200
150	do	53	597	30 Panama RR
200	do	53	597	100 Cleveland RR
200	do	53	597	do
50	do	53	597	do
5310	do	53	597	do
100	do	53	597	do
400	do	53	597	do
570	do	53	597	do
200	do	53	597	do

350	do	60%	15 1/2 Gal & 1/2 LION RR
500	do	60%	15 1/2 Gal & 1/2 Tol RR
550	do	60%	100 Gal & C&E RR

SECOND BOARD.

\$10000 Mo. State 63%	88%	200	ahs Erie RR, b10
60000 E'r Rk 1875 s3	94%	200	do
10000 E'r Rk 1871.	96%	200	do
50 shs Cant Co RR	60%	200	do
350 do	22%	400	do
100 Harlem RR.	17%	300	do
60 Hudson Riv Rk.	34%	800	do
150 Erie RR.	b10	60%	50
100 do	b10	60%	50
100 do	b2	60%	200
100 do	b3	60%	200
560 do	60%	500	do

Reading RR.

100 do	b2	60%	200
100 do	b3	60%	200
100 do	b3	60%	200
560 do	60%	500	do

Clev & Tol RR.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.	
Monday, June 30—6 P.	
BREADSTUFFS.—Flour: The market was steady, with fair amount of sales at about the closing rates of 30 cents.	
Grain: The transactions of all kinds footed up about a 10,000 bbls., closing at about the following quotations:—	
Common to good State.....	\$5 40
Common to good Michigan.....	\$ 10
Extra State.....	\$ 10
Common to good Ohio.....	\$ 10
Extra Ohio.....	\$ 30
Extra Genesee.....	\$ 75
Southern mixed to good brands.....	\$ 30
Extra fancy and extra.....	\$ 90
Canadian quality fine and.....	\$ 90

Choice extra Georgetown, Richmond City Mills and St. Louis..... 6 75
Haxall and Gallegos..... 10 75
Included in the sales were about 1,600 to 12,000 bushels of extra choice white wheat. The corn was also firm, and about \$90 bbls. were sold above quotations. Wheat—prime lots were firm, inferior and common grades were heavy. The sales embraced about 30,000 bushels, included in which were choice white, extra white, red and white at figures above \$1 35. Common to good Canada \$1 45 to \$1 75, prime Southern white at \$1 80, and common to good red at \$1 20 to \$1 40, and prime red \$1 60. Among the sales were 600 bushels new Grade of prime quality, consisting of red at \$1 70 and white at \$1 75. The sales also included 900 to 1,000 bushels of red milling lots, which were about one cent per bushel above quotations.

easier, while prime Southern yellow was one cent higher. The sales embraced the former at 45c, a 46c, second at 53c, and prime Southern yellow at 61c. R. S. 200,000 and 250,000 bales were made at 61c. For Western and Northern, "Date" was 38c, for State and Western at 38c, a 39c. Coffee—"The m" was quiet, 200 bags Rio skimmings were sold at Stock, July 1, 1866-1870, 43,690; Cayenas, 4,833; Cuzco, 4,922; Bahia, 4,800; Laguna, 8,790; Java, 275; Java, 150. Total, 71,542.
 Corros—"The sales were confined to 500 a 600 bales market closing quite firm. Sales in some cases higher than quotations. The sales made within the few days have been as follows:

	Upland	Middle	New Orleans
Middling	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Total receipts at all the ports since our last September 3,428,964 balles, of which received since our last September 1,470,168 balles, against 27,531 balles same last year, reducing the total to 3,401,433 balles. It is reported, to prevent figures, namely, 809,153 balles.

The export to Great Britain from all the ports, since September, amounts to 1,824,925 balles, against 1,377 balles last year, and 1,604,570 balles in 1862-3.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND BALANCE, *Esports to*

Years.	Receipts.	G. Britain.	France.
1852-3.....	1,196,085	1,694,370	411,591
1853-4.....	2,778,245	1,496,383	305,372
1854-5.....	2,610,861	1,379,819	492,392
1862-3.....	3,428,964	1,824,925	472,000

With light offerings on the part of holders, the market is about the following quotations —

	Upd.	Mobile.	New Orleans.
Ordinary.....	8 1/4	9 1/4	
Middling.....	12	13 1/4	
Fair.....	12 1/2	13 1/2	
Fair.....	12 3/4	13 3/4	

Premiums for breadstuffs to English ports again
 engaged at 5 1/2c for corn in bulk, and 3c 9/16
 wheat in bulk and bags, and 4-000 a 5,000 bush
 at 28. 75pd. and 28. 94., with 200 a 300 bales of cotton
 3-16d. a 3-32d. and 150 tons of oilcake, in boxes, at
 6d. To London, 2,000 a 3,000 bbls. flour, at 28. 6d.
 10 1/2d., and 3d. was asked, and was said to have
 been offered, and a small grain and 100 a 10d.
 Rates to Havre were unchanged. The bark Saopda
 was chartered for Australia at a round sum, the an
 being on p. t.

HAY was quiet at \$6c. a 50c.
HULP—The market was firm, and American
 firms did not want to sell. The first lot was
 at \$225 a \$245. Manila was wanted. The first lot
 from Russia, consisting of 25 bales, which was taken
 down, and 200 tons Russian yarns, was sold be
 p. t. Stock, June 30, 1856—Undressed, 1,321 t
 dressed, 419 bales; Manila, 9,534 bales; jute,
 1,000 bales.
 There was quiet at \$30 a \$32, in large and
 Scotch pig.
LARK was firm at \$8c. for common, and at 11 1/2 c.
 for jump.
NAVAL STORES were quiet, and prices unchanged.
 MEXICO was firm, and sales were fair; abou
 150 bbls. Cuba muscovado were sold at p. t.
PROVISIONS—Pork.—The market was firmer, with
 of 400 a 500 bbls., including mess, at \$20 a \$25; cl

At the latter figure, bid prime at \$17 1/2¢ to \$17 3/4¢, prime mess at \$17 20¢ to \$17 50¢. Bacon was firm, and sold at \$18 1/2¢ to \$19 1/2¢. Butter was firm, and sold at \$10 1/2¢ to \$11 1/2¢. Corn was firm, and sold at \$1 1/2¢ to \$1 3/4¢. Prime, and country mess at \$4 50¢ to \$5 10¢, repacked corn at \$9 1/2¢, bacon was scarce and firm at 10 1/2¢. Cut meats were firm; 100 lbs. were sold at 10 1/2¢ for shoulders, and 9 1/2¢ to 10 1/2¢ for hams. Lard was firm, and sold at 12 1/2¢ to 13 1/2¢. As reported in the market prices, the sales embraced about 4,500 bbl. of 113 1/2¢ a 12c, and 300 kegs sold at 12 1/2¢, with lots reported at 12 1/2¢. Butter ranged from 14c. to 15c. for Ohio, and 14c. a 20c. for good food Stale. C. was at 6c. a 8 1/2¢.

Rice was firm with limited sales.

SUGARS.—The market was active and firm. The embargoed from 1,500 to 2,000 hds., including pure and refined, were sold at 10 1/2¢ to 11 1/2¢ by refiners and jobbers, with some lots on speculation at 10 1/2¢ to 11 1/2¢.

Among the sales were 302 hhds. Porto Rico for U. S. natl. and the remainder consisted of Cuba muscavado, prices ranging from 7½c. to 9c. Stock in New York July 1, 1886—Cuba muscavado, 27,156 hhds.; Porto Rico, 6,675 do. New Orleans, 1,837 do; English Is., 183 do; 84. Croix, 290 do; Texas, 1,181 do.—total 31,126 hhds.; boxes, 7,222; bags, none.

TALLOW.—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 10c.

WHEATRY.—Market dull, sales of Ohio and prices 50c.